



Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 20,274

號四十七百二第第二第

日五初月五年亥癸

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 18th, 1923.

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[39]

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
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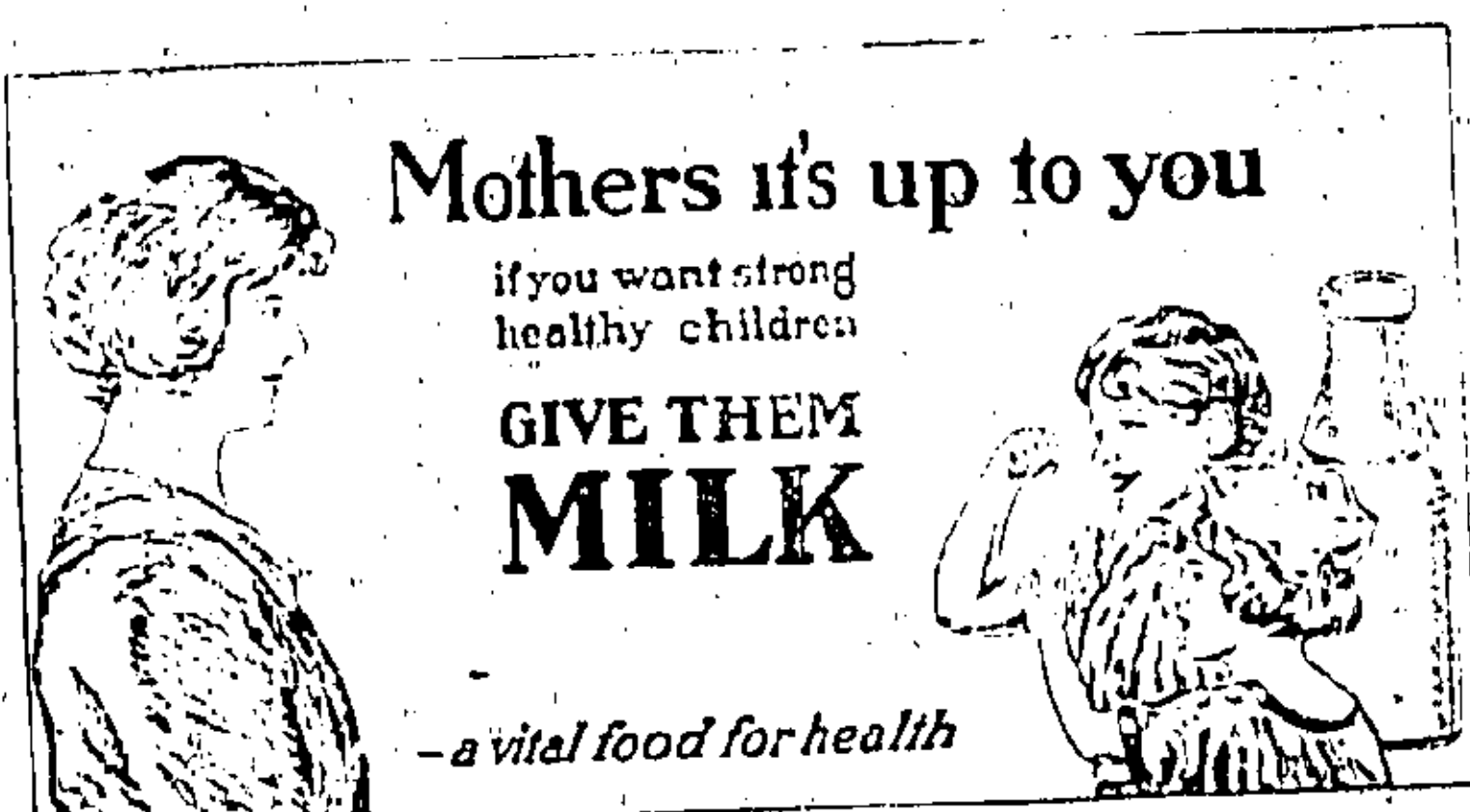
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HONGKONG.

(183)

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DEFENCE PROBLEM.

LONDON'S SAFETY OR SINGAPORE DOCK.

(BY HERBERT SIDGROTH, "A STUDENT OF WAR.")

It is six weeks since attention was called in this place to our defencelessness in the air. No other word will do. Lord Birkenhead was strictly accurate in the debate of Wednesday last when he said that France had more than three times as many aeroplanes as this country, but the disproportion in machines available for home defence is much greater than this. We have far more of our aeroplanes abroad than has France, and for the defence of London or of our industrial centres the disproportion is nearly one in five. This is defencelessness comparable to that of Belgium towards Germany in 1914.

Since these facts were set forth, several things have happened. The Air Minister has admitted them and has submitted a new programme which will in two years bring down our inferiority to one in four in the machines available for home defence. The reduction of the odds merely serves to advertise them. So gross was the scandal that the Defence Committee of the Cabinet began to sit on it, and after sixteen sittings has now come to the conclusion, Lord Salisbury told us on Wednesday, that a considerable increase in the Air Force would be necessary.

That it should require this remarkable outpour of brain power to reach a conclusion so obvious makes one almost despair. It is as though someone were to announce that, thanks to the wonderful spyglass, he had been able to see the dome of St. Paul's from Waterloo Bridge.

DOCKS FIRST!

But that is not all. While the Cabinet Committee of Defence was working to this forcible-fact conclusion, Sir Samuel Hoare made a speech which was in effect an appeal to the public to hold up his hands, like those of Moses, to ensure a victory for common sense. On that very night, while this victory was still doubtful, the Commons voted the first instalment towards eleven millions for Dreadnought docks at Singapore. We are still awaiting the first instalment towards the bare possibility of defending our hearths and homes against aerial attack.

Let us be careful not to exaggerate the case against these proposed docks at Singapore. It is a place of immense strategic importance, commanding the access, as it does, to both Chinese and Australian waters. There may arise, sooner than we think, occasion for intervention in Chinese waters. It is conceivable that Japan may come to entertain designs on China which the United States and ourselves might wish to oppose, and Germany by her introduction of Bolshevism into Russia has shown that there are more ways of putting a nation *hors de combat* than by knocking it on the head. The project of developing Singapore is undoubtedly popular in Australia, which always professes fear of Japan, and moreover, our experience in the last war showed that open harbours are of no use as bases for the operations of fleets.

THE ADMIRALTY'S CASE.

The Admiralty's case may be put something like this: "You reproached us for not having a protected base for the Grand Fleet in the late war. We are not going to incur that same reproach should there be trouble in the Pacific. When docks have to be made and harbours fortified, you cannot wait until danger matures; you must act years ahead. You say dreadnoughts are obsolete, and that you could achieve the results more easily and more surely by bombing hostile ships from the air or by submerging them. Do you know that it took 1,500 odd rounds from Sturges' 15-in. guns to sink Von Suerbe's cruisers at the Falkland Isles? How many bombs from the air, then, do you suppose it would take to sink a fleet of late ships? Besides, battleships now can be made invulnerable to submarines. As for America, do you suppose that she could operate against Japan in defence of China or the Philippines across the Pacific? She might have cause to welcome a base and an ally at Singapore."

Such is the Admiralty case, and though there are immensely strong arguments on the other side, there is something in it. There may be very solid reasons for giving serious attention to Singapore, even if we do not share the Admiralty's faith in dreadnoughts as the deciding factor in future rival operations. But, leaving as these speculations may be, there is not the least necessity to indulge them.

A PERVERSE PREFERENCE.

Grant everything that the Admiralty might urge on behalf of Singapore, and the main ground of objection remains untouched. We are at the present moment defenceless in the air at home. We may not be in a position to fight effectively in the Pacific in certain conceivable circumstances ten years hence. You must admit the first proposition; you may, if you like, for the sake of argument, admit the second proposition! What then happens? Why, it is the domestic danger, immediate, the non-contentious danger, that is neglected or postponed; the foreign, the remote, the contentious, the hypothetical danger that gets the money. Lord Haldane called this perverse preference. It is lunacy, and, rightly considered, it is more alarming even than the figures of our inferiority in the air.

It is this perverse preference on which we ought to concentrate, not on the future of the capital ship in relation to submarines and aircraft, or on the merits of Singapore as a naval base. These last topics are a bag of controversy; but there is no controversy on the elementary duty of Governments to defend their fellow citizens from being killed in their beds, and the bases of their industrial, that is, their military, power from being shattered.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NORTHCLIFFE DIARY.

[FROM HIS BOOK, "MY JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD."]

"When you look at a Canadian audience, it is difficult to say whether it is or is not American. When you look at an Auckland audience there is no mistake about it. It is English."

"New Zealand is the land of British family mysteries. On occasions heirs to titles and fortunes have been unearthed here! But the New Zealanders certainly don't like titles, because they have had some very bad specimens of titled people here. Even now each town has its little coterie of well-born remittance men—those who live upon doles from England."

"My impression of Australia is that there is too much amusement here. We have nothing like it at home."

"Of Tasmanians. They are extremely self-contented and self-opinionated, but easy to get on with."

"Today Australia is menaced almost as we were in 1914, but she has not got a single arsenal."

"Australia is at the moment a working man's paradise. It is no place for the public school boy, unless he comes to a demerit appointment."

"At half-past twelve the Shanghai business men stand up in a long double line drinking all kinds of drinks."

"The Chinese have the highest respect for the English. They say, 'Englishmen big number one man. Very good, but rather proud.'"

"There are two things that pervade Japan—clothes and Chinese letters."

"The Japanese are superficially polite, and have the art of leg-pulling carried to a degree."

"The Japanese are a complex people, poetic, fond of tradition, polite, brave, and in many ways very inefficient. They are spying, very imitative, and very quick to learn."

"Peking is the world's most marvellous city."

"Some Chinese have a curious habit of rolling two hard, brightly polished walnut shells in their right hand. It is a sedative, like smoking or knitting."

"A Chinese idea of a holiday is to hang out some little banners with the word 'Happiness' on them, and the holiday-maker believes he is happy."

"The Chinese are the most unimportant people I know except the Americans."

"When you see a telegram from Japan, don't believe it. Any kind of telegram from Japan is likely to be untrue."

FRIENDSHIPS NOT UNSTRANGEABLE!

It will be said that France is friendly, and that there is no danger to be feared from the air over these islands, however great her preponderance. To that argument it is a sufficient answer that while there is plenty of evidence of our friendliness to France, there is no evidence whatever of France's friendliness to us. Still less is there any guarantee that France's friendliness, if it exists now, will endure for three months or three years. "Friendships," as was well said by Lord Birkenhead in Wednesday's debate, "are not unchangeable and friendships are not unstrangeable."

But even if it were true that nations once friendly will be always friendly, and though we should make it our fixed rule for ever to pursue France with pretensions of affection which leave her noticeably cold, that would not in the least affect the Government's duty in regard to home defence in the air or any other element. We have a one-Power standard at sea even in relation to the United States. Unless we have a one-Power standard in the air we have not a reasonably good chance of defending ourselves, and therefore our foreign policy is not wholly our own. But why mince matters? It is notorious that our weakness in the air has for some time been an embarrassment to our foreign policies.

CONTINUOUS COHERENT THINKING WANTED.

Slowly, these things will be put right. But that is not enough. It is monstrous inversion of realities can happen once, it can happen again amid circumstances that may be of even greater danger. It is as much as can be that there is no continuous coherent thinking about the problems of defence. Nor can there be until defence is systematically considered as one problem and each of the arms—air, navy, and military—is assigned its due place and given its just requirements, not according to its physical weight or to its ability to kick up a chindie, but according to a well-thought-out general plan.

The Cabinet Committee of Defence is supposed to do this work, but quite obviously it is not doing it; if it were, we should not have these recurrent scandals. Before these sittings on the air scandals began, how often had it met since the end of the war? Did it ever meet at all?

A single Ministry of Defence, which used to be advocated, is out of the question now; the work must be done by a Committee of the Cabinet. But this Committee must meet regularly, not sporadically as scandals arise, and it must have the assistance of a permanent General Staff which, day in day out, is continuously working up departmental ideas of defence into a consistent national policy. The function of the Cabinet Committee would then be to bring the work of the General Staff into accord with other departments of policy; it would leave more technicalities alone; and it would be free to exercise effective general control.—*Sunday Times.*

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4751	FLOWER OF ARABY	do.	do.
4753	IVY	do.	do.
4771	JUST LIKE A DOLL	do.	do.
4772	JOURNEY'S END	do.	do.
4773	RUNNING WILD	do.	do.
4774	DOWN IN MARYLAND	do.	do.
4777	THAT BARKIN' DOG	do.	do.
4780	AT THE WEEPING WIDOWS' BALL	do.	do.
4783	HAWAIIAN NIGHTINGALE	Waltz.	do.
4784	ECHOES OF THE DANCE	do.	do.
4785	BURNING SANDS	Fox Trot.	do.
4786	AGGRAVATING PAPA	do.	do.
4787	FATE	do.	do.
4794	THE NATCHER & THE ROBERT E. LEE	do.	do.

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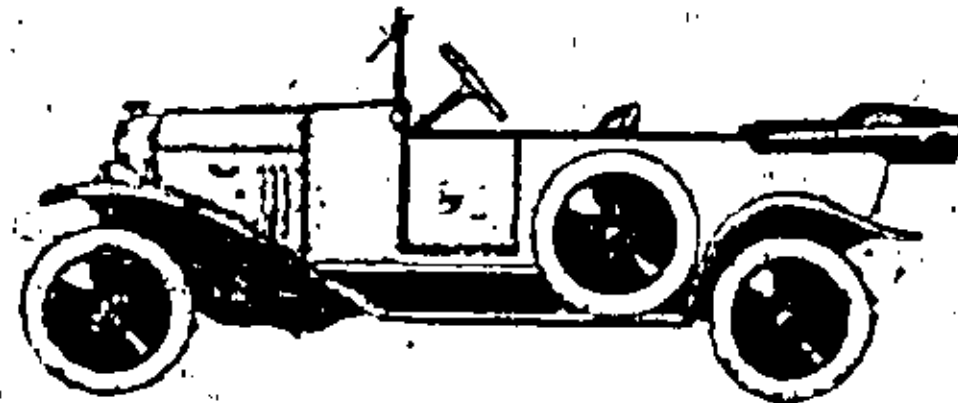
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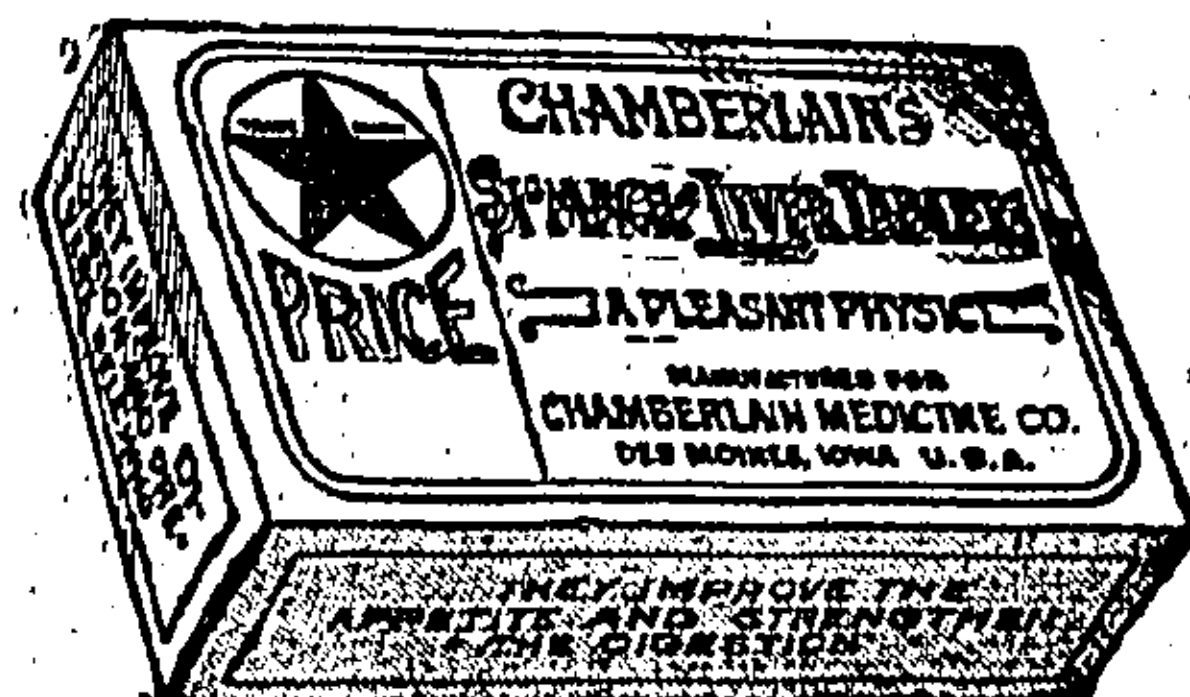
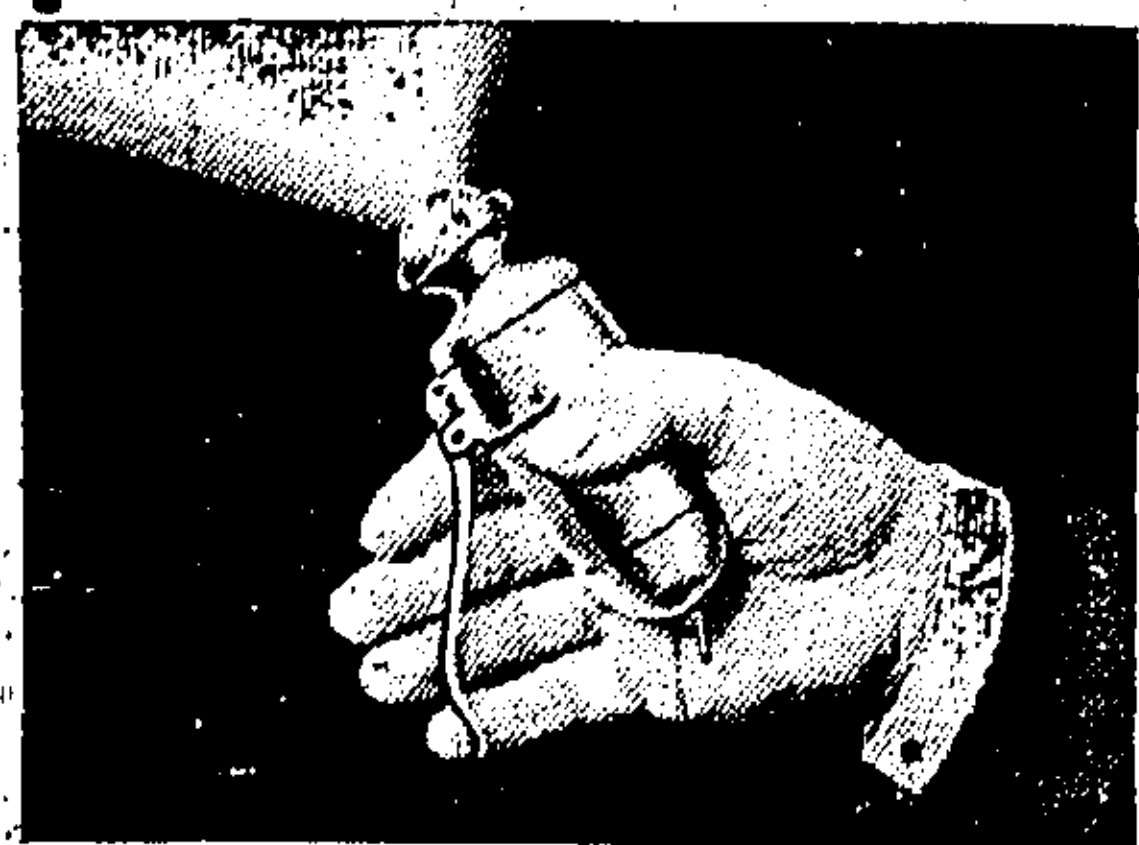
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

SIR ROBERT HORNE AND POLITICS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, May 16th.

The appointment of Sir Robert Horne as Director of the Suez Canal Company may be accepted as a further indication that he is forsaking the path that leads back to Calcutta office. It is an honourable and much coveted position which, in the ex-Chancellor's case, has been attained through the instrumentality of the British shipowners, who have thus paid a high tribute to the business capacity of the member of the Hillhead Division of Glasgow. Already he is a Director of Baldwin, Ltd., which he joined when Mr. Stanley Baldwin superseded him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. At one time it was understood that Sir Robert would become a Judge of the Scottish Court of Session, but his recent moves suggest other interests, and a different goal. The Legal Parliament House of Edinburgh is now hushed on his horizon.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

Scottish Liberal and Labour members held a meeting to discuss Home Rule for Scotland, and it was agreed to invite the Whips of the four parties—Unionist, National Liberal, Independent Liberal, and Labour—to nominate two members each to form a deputation to interview Mr. Bonar Law on his return. In the event of the Prime Minister declining to introduce a Home Rule Bill for Scotland, he will be urged to appoint a Scottish Convention representative of all the public bodies in the country to consider the project and frame a scheme. It may be taken as a certainty that the Labourites and their Liberal allies will receive no support from the other two parties.

THE GLAMIS "GRACE CUP."

An interesting ceremony which was duly observed at Glamis Castle for the homecoming of a bride is the passing of the "Grace Cup," a great beaker in the form of a rampant lion which in ancient times held about a quart and a half and was expected to be drained by each guest and retainer. Happily for the Duke of York and his bride, the interior cap of the beaker was subsequently reduced to the proportions of a wine-glass by later Earls of Strathmore. The vessel is first sipped by the bride and then passed to her husband, who drains it. The "Grace Cup" is afterwards refilled for each of the company present.

EARL'S DAUGHTER AND PITMAN'S SON.

The Roman Catholic Church of Shotts, Lanarkshire, was the scene of a romantic event when the daughter of an Earl was married to a wireless operator in the employ of the P. and O. Shipping Company. The parties were Lady Pleasance Elizabeth House, eldest daughter of the third Earl of Strathmore, who has been Governor of Victoria, Australia, since 1920, and Mr. Owen McKenna, son of Mr. and Mrs. McKenna, Main Street, Shotts. The bridegroom's father is at present employed as a waggoneer at the Baton Colliery, Shotts, and his son, prior to becoming a wireless operator, also worked in the mines. It is understood that Mr. McKenna and his bride first met on board ship while voyaging between Australia and India. Lady Pleasance set sail from the Commonwealth to visit a friend of her parents who has been long resident in India. She travelled first class, and frequent meetings with Mr. McKenna whose duties took him much into contact with the passengers, culminated, it is stated, in her accompanying her sweetheart to his parents' home in Shotts. There she resided for the twenty-one days necessary to secure residential qualifications under Scottish Law. Lady Pleasance who is 24 years of age, is a young lady of attractive appearance. Her husband is the same age. The bride was received in to the Roman Catholic Church.

MR. ROBERT HARRIS OF THE R. AND A.

The runner-up in the golf Championship, Mr. Harris is well known to Scottish golfers. He belongs to Dundee, and graduated in the Carnoustie School of golfers, who have given so many professionals to the game in America. He is now 41, and rather slipped into the background after the war. His return to competitive fame is one of the most interesting things we have had in golf for some time. He won the unofficial Scottish Championship, as the Dundee Telegraph Cup was called, 21 years ago, his roles in past Amateur Championships include runner-up to Mr. Hilton in 1913 at St. Andrews, semi-finalist in 1907, also at St. Andrews, when Mr. John Ball won, and in the last eight in 1910. Since the war he has won the St. George's Cup at Sandwich—that was three years ago—and he captained the official British team in America last year, though illness kept him out of the international match itself.

DEAL AND SCOTTISH COURSES.

Golf at Deal is an exotic, an affair of rich men from London, in which the fishermen and the local people have very little interest. In Scotland the game is native and everyone golfs, from the workman to the country squire. The course of the Royal Cinque Ports Golf Club, on which the Amateur Championship was played, gives scope for hitting, but it cannot be classed along with Prestwick or St. Andrews. The lay-out is good, many of the holes are of an attractive character, but the grass on the fairways and greens is rough in texture. The putting awards have not that velvet surface which delighted competitors at Prestwick last year. On the fairways are shaggy portions in the dips, where a well-hit ball may find a very indifferent lie. Other parts are hard, with more weeds than grass for covering, and pock-marked with little cuppy hollows in which the balls find refuge and smirch defiance at the brassie. Scotland's courses need not fear comparison with Deal or Sandwich.

SEYMOUR LUCAS R. A.

In obituary references to the late Seymour Lucas, R.A., there is no mention of one phase of his activities. He was associated with Mr. Bram Stoker as artistic adviser to Sir Henry Irving, and had not a little to do with the successful presentation of plays at the old Lyceum. In a lecture delivered in Glasgow many years ago Bram told how Lucas once devoted his energies to the designing of boots for Royalist Cavaliers. He was not to be able to produce the proper article until Lucas came along, ordered an ancient relic to be purchased, and had it cut in two for the purpose of discovering how it was made.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA.

DIFFICULTY OF SECURING UNIFORMITY IN LAW AND PRACTICE.

The Times in a leading article on May 12th said:—

A typical instance of the difficulty of securing uniformity in the laws and practices of nations engaged in commerce is provided by recent efforts to find a basis for the unification of certain rules relating to bills of lading. The advantage of such uniformity need no demonstration; but the difficulty of securing general agreement is usually very great, and cannot be attained without some sacrifice. Bills of lading, it may be explained for the non-technical reader, are documents between shippers and ship-owners setting out the fact that goods have been shipped and the terms on which they are to be carried and delivered. Hitherto various forms of bills of lading have been in use in different trades, but at The Hague Conference, in September, 1921, the International Law Association adopted rules that had been agreed upon by the Maritime Law Committee for a standardized bill of lading. This result was largely brought about by the tact and skill of Sir Henry Duke, who presided. Subsequently, at the International Conference on Maritime Law, held at Brussels last October, the delegates—some of whom represented the British Government—unanimously agreed to recommend their respective Governments to adopt as the basis of a convention a draft for the unification of certain rules relating to bills of lading, and the Lord Chancellor has now introduced a measure with that object.

The rules are necessarily in the nature of a compromise, and, that being so, it is clear that any amendment of them by any of the countries concerned would defeat the object in view. It has not been suggested that any alteration should be made; but considerable controversy has arisen in regard to bulk cargoes, which certainly present some difficulty, particularly in the case of coal. In that trade, for instance, it has been the custom to accept the colliery weights provisionally, and subsequently to make any adjustment found necessary. The new rules contain a provision that the carrier shall issue to the shipper a bill of lading showing the number of packages or pieces, or the quantity, or weight, as the case may be, as furnished in writing by the shipper, while another clause stipulates that any agreement to relieve the carrier from liability otherwise than as provided by the rules shall be null and void. Coal exporters have taken the view that any departure from the custom of their trade is impracticable, and at a number of important meetings this week the question of amending the measure to overcome the difficulty without altering the rules has been discussed. Any alteration of the rules at this stage would obviously throw the whole problem back into the melting-pot once more. On the other hand, if, as there seems reason to hope, a means of overcoming the difficulty can be found, an important step will have been taken towards standardization, though it will remain for other countries to follow the example of the British Government in giving statutory authority to the new rules. It would be deplorable if any disagreement at the eleventh hour should jeopardize the work of years.

Another of Bram's tales about Lucas turned on the choice of gold embroidered cloth for stage costumes. Samples were placed on the backs of chairs on the Lyceum stage, and Lucas, Irving, and Stoker made independent choice of what they considered the most effective cloth for the purpose in view. When they came to compare notes they found that the particular cloth was the unanimous choice. It was a cheap socking dipped in gold paint by the property master. Its value was about 3d. per yard, as against 15/- per yard for the real cloth of gold that was in the competitive row. Yet neither Lucas, Irving nor Stoker knew any of the prices when they made their pick. The stage lights made the faded cloth bright and effective, and the real cloth dull and ineffective.

DIVOTS FROM DEAL—AND OTHER PLACES.

My Lords, sapper-golfers, and others my golf is of the style of the sergeant of infantry who, a-ked his opinion of the game, replied, "It seems to me to be hockey at the halt."—Lord Desborough.

The story of golf was really a most extraordinary one. Here was a game which was eagerly and persistently played by his Scots countrymen just across the Border and which was for centuries legislated against by the Scottish Parliament on the ground that it prevented Scotsmen from learning archery to fight the English.—Earl Balfour.

American independence began with a tea shot into Boston Harbour. It was also not without significance that one of the most famous American battlefields was known as Banker's Hill.—Sir John Simon.

THRIFTY GENEROSITY.

You may father this tale on to Aberdeen or Fife, but both centres can plead "Not Guilty." A farmer to whom a friend had done a good turn decided that some recognition was due, and extended and invitation to "come awa up to the Black Bull and have a drink." Arriving there he resorted to the usual formula, "Whit will ye ha?" The answer was "Beer." He ordered half-a-pint for his friend, who remarked "Are ye no gaun to ha a half-pint for yerse?" "No, oh, no," came the reply, "I'll just tak a mouthful oot o' yours."

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London, on the 9th inst., William Campbell, the Cotswold, Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, youngest son of the late Commander and Mrs. Samuel McGavin, of Hillhead, Glasgow, to Constance Mary, Wood Lavin, Lytham, only daughter of the late William Eccles, solicitor, of Liverpool and Southport.—Far Eastern papers requested to copy.

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HONGKONG.

A STARTLING EXPOSURE.

SECRET OF GERMANY'S STRENGTH DURING THE WAR.

The following is taken from the *N. Y. Times* and *Military Review*:

How long would the Great War have lasted had the overwhelming naval power of the Allies been employed from the outset to cut off Germany's sea-lane supplies? Most authorities who have studied this question agree in fixing twelve months as the maximum duration of the war in those circumstances. As a matter of fact, it lasted fifty-one months. Hitherto it has been popularly supposed that Germany contrived to hold out for so long a period by reason of the ingenuity of her scientists in developing substitutes for essential commodities, and also, to some extent, because she was able to amass large stocks of provisions and materials during the first few months of the struggle, when the Allied blockade was not so effectively maintained. But a simpler explanation of the mystery is now forthcoming, namely, that the German war machine was kept going from 1914 to 1918 largely on supplies sent from Great Britain.

This is the grave charge preferred by Rear-Admiral Consett in his book "The Triumph of Unarmed Force," the appearance of which has caused a sensation. Admiral Consett has based his startling conclusions not upon hearsay or second-hand evidence, but upon a mass of testimony which came under his personal notice while serving as Naval Attaché in Scandinavia during the period of the war. Not content with furnishing our intelligence with a mass of facts, we sent him "prodigious supplies of coal to keep his Navy, his railways, and his munition plants in operation; oils and fats for the glycerine which he used in manufacturing high explosives; copper, zinc, nickel, and tin for conversion into munitions, and even ore of the very quality which he required to prepare the hydrogen gas for inflating his balloons. We even went to the length of adulterating our own beer and rationing its consumption here in order that the German troops should not go thirsty."

BUSINESS AS USUAL.

Of course, British ships did not take cargoes of foodstuffs and raw materials direct to Hamburg and Bremen. They went, instead, to the ports of Holland and Scandinavia, whence their cargoes were transhipped to Germany. By this device the British Navy's waterway and in the North Sea was reduced to a farce. Admiral Consett sums up the position in language which is anything but restrained: "These excessive supplies to Germany," he declares, "were in all probability more than enough, had they been withheld, to have sounded Germany's death-knell at an early date. Our prolonged the war, and inglorious trade, prolonged the war. However much we may blame the merchants and manufacturers who waxed fat on a commerce which they must have known to be supporting German resistance, the main burden of guilt undoubtedly rested on the Government of the day."

From the moment when neutral States in touch with Germany began to import from this country ten, twenty and thirty times the pre-war quantity of certain goods—and particularly those of which a beleaguered power would stand in most urgent need—there cannot have been the faintest doubt as to where the surplus was going. When that happened the duty of the Government was clear: it should have instantly forbidden the export of a ton of food or material to any neutral State which had already exceeded its pre-war quota. But no such action was taken. Rather than offend Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, we allowed those countries to act as universal providers to Germany, and ourselves provided a great part of their stock in trade. It is true that a feeble attempt was made to ration these States, but every agreement to this effect was treated by them as if it were non-existent, and the trade went merrily on in undiminished volume. Unless Admiral Consett's facts and statistics are liable to correction, they prove beyond peradventure that the war would have been curtailed by several years, but for the culpable supineness of certain people in authority here.

CONTROL OF MONTE CARLO.

POSITION ASSUMED BY SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF.

The French newspapers recently called attention to the fact that as a result of the last general meeting of shareholders of the Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco the control of the institution known as Monte Carlo has passed into the hands of Sir Basil Zaharoff.

The so-called mystery man of Europe has for a long time been a very large shareholder in the company and has been in a position at any time he thought fit to exercise his right to take over control. The recent resignation of M. Camille Blanc, who has for so many years filled the post of managing director and president of the Board of Directors of the company, is stated to have been directly due to Sir Basil Zaharoff's decision to assume control. M. Blanc, it is stated, has retired ostensibly on the ground of ill-health, with a pension of 150,000 francs a year. One of the reasons given for Zaharoff's action is that he was not satisfied with the large increase in the cost of carrying on the undertaking.

The total expenditure during the last financial year amounted to 52,022,000 francs compared with 25,756,000 francs three years before. Raul Gonzalves, contract as musical director has been renewed by the Prince of Monaco for another ten years.

For the sixth portion of the famous Ferrary collection of postage stamps a total of 2,255,026, including the Government tax, was obtained, or about £23,360. The collection so far has realised 12,119,600, which, calculated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time, represents about £231,995.

CHILD LABOUR IN SHANGHAI.

JARDINE MATHESON PROHIBITING IT AFTER SEPTEMBER.

A REFORM PACKED WITH DIFFICULTIES.

Those who have been watching the progress of child labour in Shanghai will hear with interest that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have decided to prohibit the employment of boys under 10 and girls under 12 years of age after September 1st. The matter is one which has received much attention during recent years, as much from the mill owners themselves as from people outside who are interested in social improvement, and it is one which involves very practical difficulties. In the first place, there is every probability that the parents will oppose the reform, as they have done in the past, considerations urged by welfare workers being of small importance in comparison with the gain in family income afforded by the earnings of the children; and it has more than once been observed that the children are at least as well off in the mills as they would be if left to themselves while their parents are at work. In several mills attempts have been made to employ only youngsters of 14 or 15 years of age, but these have all failed owing to the impossibility of correctly ascertaining ages, various subterfuges and simple privation being employed by parents and their industrious offspring in order to defeat the good intentions of mill-managers. Faced with this difficulty, the management of one mill resorted to the expedient of passing young employees under a measuring rod, but this rough and ready plan was no guarantee that age would be consistent with height.

The subject is full of difficulties inherent in the economic and educational status of the Chinese, and Messrs. Jardine's experiment will therefore be followed with special interest. We understand that the number of young workers who will be subject to the new rule will be comparatively small, efforts having already been made to weed out the very young, but a sufficient number will be affected to make the experiment of value as a trial.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S REGULATIONS.

The parents themselves will be in need of outside advice and assistance, and here will be the opportunity for a committee recently formed in connexion with this branch of welfare work. It will be obvious that the Chinese Government is by no means a simple matter to run in the streets, without opportunity of schooling or useful manual training, and means will have to be devised for dealing with this aspect of the matter. There recently issued from a Chinese Government office an elaborate set of regulations designed to cover the problems, some of them quite impossible of application in present circumstances. One of these provided that the mill-owners should provide educational facilities for illiterate employees, child and adult, rather a cool proposal considering that 99 per cent. of the employees are illiterate.

It is anticipated that the first and most important task of social workers interested in this scheme will be to interpret to the workers in a very clear way the need for this reform, and enlist their cooperation. Whether or not they will be easily persuaded that for the time being the school is better than the workshop for their children remains to be seen. It is an argument they have not appreciated in the past, and must needs be deftly put to persuade them now.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

COTTON TRADE WAGES.

PEACE FOR NINE MONTHS.

Provision has been made for a continuation of peace in the cotton trade for a further nine, and possibly eighteen, months. At the third of a series of conferences on wages held in Manchester on May 10th, between representatives of the Operatives' Unions and the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, an agreement was reached after two and a quarter hours, and the following terms are to be submitted to both sides for approval or otherwise:

That the present rate of wages shall continue in operation until Jan. 25th, 1924. After that date the employers shall be at liberty to take whatever action they think fit on giving one month's notice.

The operatives' organisations further agreed not to make any application for a general advance in wages until a further period of nine months from January 25th, 1924, but after September 25th, 1924, both sides shall be at liberty to take whatever action they think fit on giving one month's notice.

Originally, our Manchester Correspondent telegraphed, the operatives suggested a plan to stabilise wages for two years. Then the employers put forward a proposal which would have meant no change for nine months, but giving them the option to apply for a reduction if the trade were so bad as to warrant it, while the workers were to agree not to ask an advance until after eighteen months at least. In reply to this the operatives came to yesterday's meeting with a compromise plan by which the present wages should stand for twelve months, the workers agreeing not to apply for an advance then, but reserving their right to resist any reduction proposed.

THOSE SHIPPING PROFITS.

ANOTHER SHIPPING FIRM'S COMMENT.

Messrs. Bown & Co., of Shanghai writing to the *N. Y. Daily News*, as fellow sufferers with Messrs. Moller & Co., Ltd., say:—

The Chairman's speech at the meeting of the shareholders on the 7th instant is one that should be read carefully by all British and filed for future reference as food for thought. To those who took to active part in the late Great War it will show what it cost a British Company for being patriotic to their King and Country.

As far as Moller & Co., are concerned we are of the opinion that, notwithstanding the fact that they agreed, at the request of the Hongkong Government, to stop all litigation proceedings and that the Powers that be passed a law to clean up all the earnings of this company's fleet, they still have a claim against the British Government for the earnings of their vessels taken from them for pure and simple trading purposes.

Hotels and other company buildings were commandeered in various degrees by the Government and at the cost of our one hotel company took action against the Government and the Lord High Chief Justice held that estimated damages as claimed by the company were in order and gave judgment for the full amount. Why not for ships?

We have experienced similar action at the hands of Moller & Co. Our vessel was taken from us and our earnings taken by the Government and the vessel was on time charter trading between Saigon and Hongkong. The Government claimed she was put to a useful purpose, viz., bringing foodstuffs into the Colony (rice for China). Granted. The Government took the charter money and allowed us only the Blue Book rate of \$70 per ton. This was not sufficient to pay passage bill and insurance yet they (the Government) incurred in \$24,000 per month for a considerable period, which amounted to a large sum, and we were handed back the vessel on a market which had fallen considerably and was falling daily and has been falling ever since. The vessel was handed back if we would agree to make no claim against the Hongkong Government. We, however, reserved the right to claim from the Imperial Government, on which claim we are working for presentation in due course. We would like to point out to Moller & Co. regarding Government control, that the Hongkong Government was acting on instructions from the Imperial Government. We were informed of this officially when in Hongkong at the time our vessel was taken control. The Hongkong Government should be sued as agents for the Imperial Government.

We might state that we consulted legal opinion on this subject in both Shanghai and Hongkong regarding the Government's action. We were informed that it was a very difficult problem for our legal advisers to give us an expression of opinion on—they informing us that their knowledge as such precedents had been established before, and they could only advise us to consent to our ship being controlled by the Government and if used for trading purposes to make our claim for profits should the Government place the same to their credit, and as one legal counsel in Hongkong put it: "Might is right, and all is fair in love and war for the Government." For our part, having had the experience, we differ considerably with this legal luminary's opinion. In the Boer and Egyptian Wars and Boxer trouble the British Government commandeered and controlled British ships and they were only used for troops, stores and other Government service, to which owners cheerfully agreed for their country's cause, but we certainly draw the line at the Government trading and profiteering and placing to their own use proceeds of the same.

The writer of this sympathizes with Moller & Co., especially being a fellow sufferer himself fully acquainted with ins and outs of what has taken place. Instead of the British authorities assisting British trade they have assisted to put a very old shipping firm out of existence. It is to be hoped that our Government will get reflect and do the right thing, compensate Moller & Co. for their losses, and others who have received such treatment. We would strongly advocate the assistance of the principal newspapers in Great Britain to air this grievance while Moller & Co., and we and others take up the matter direct with the British authorities at Home.

HONGKONG NAVAL BASE.

ITS COST.

In the House of Commons last month, Mr. Derbyshire asked the First Lord of the Admiralty what the total cost to date of the Hongkong naval base has been, what its annually recurrent expenditure on Navy account is to-day, and what military establishment is necessary for its protection and the cost of it per annum.

Commander Eyres Montell: The total cost to date of the capital expenditure incurred on works, buildings and machinery out of Navy Vote and the Naval Works Acts 1887, the past eighty-one years is £2,438,367. The annual recurrent expenditure is about £290,000. In regard to the last part of the question, particulars of the military garrison are given on page 28 of the Army Estimates. The estimated cost on the Army Vote for the year 1922-23, including non-effective charges, is £740,000, towards which a contribution estimated at £443,000 will be received from the Colonial Government. The hon. member will understand that the military garrison is necessary for the protection of the Colony, which would require protection whether there was a naval base there or not.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "EGREMONT CASTLE."

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 2nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to sale.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODD, DODD & CO., LTD., Agents.

[941]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

The Steamship

"GLENIFFER."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo, who are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 19th June, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on 18th June, 1923, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the same day provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.**

Hongkong, 17th June 1923. [946]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "MALWA."

Arrived Hongkong on 15th June, 1923

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, ADEEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at extra risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1923. [933]

A LING & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Maker.

Canton Marble in Various Shades

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.

Telephone Central 1219. [930]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes—KE, XL, XX.

TO LET.—Second Week July for 3 Months.

FURNISHED HOUSE. Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, with Linen and Cutlery. Servants by Agreement. Apply X.M., c/o Daily Press Office. [99]

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [96]

BURGLAR ALARMS. \$3 each. RANSBY & Co., 10, Beaconsfield Arcade. 1859

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—A Chinese with Commercial Experience, Seeks POSITION as Typist, Clerical purposes or other work, not objected after Office Hours. Reasonable Salary. Apply Box X.K., c/o Daily Press Office. [87]

FOR SALE.—One MOTOR BOAT, 40 h.p. Kernath Engine, Electrically equipped Length 30 Feet, Speed approximately 12 Miles per Hour. Can be seen on application to R. CHRISTIANSEN in Liquidation, SHAMLEEN CANTON. [943]

A MAD BUFFALO.

SHOT ON MURRAY PARADE GROUND.

A mad buffalo caused some commotion early on Saturday morning, in Caine Road and Garden Road. It killed a motorcar in Caine Road and on the chauffeur reporting the matter at No. 8, Police Station, Sub-Inspector Reynolds went out to investigate. Outside the Police Married Quarters the animal rushed at him and he was compelled to seek refuge in one of the gardens in front of the house. The animal afterwards carried down Caine Road, and Upper Castle Road. Meanwhile Sub-Inspector Reynolds had secured a service rifle and ammunition and went in search of the animal, tracing it to the Botanical Gardens, where he fired two shots at it, without deadly effect. The animal made its way into Garden Road, where passengers emerging from the Peak Tram station saw the animal, with blood dripping from its head, charge a Dairy Farm motor-truck which was coming down the hill. The impact was of such force as to stop the truck, and one of the mud guards was badly buckled.

Sub-Inspector Reynolds, who had been pursuing the beast, came upon the scene armed with a service rifle and warned the people in the road to keep clear of the beast, as it had seemed to show a particular antipathy towards Europeans. Eventually the animal rushed on to the Parade Ground where the Police Officer fired another shot into it. But this had not the desired effect, and the beast rushed towards the Inspector who again fired, this time with better luck. The buffalo reared across the ground and Sub-Inspector Reynolds, following up put it out of its misery with another bullet.

THIEF CAPTURED.

PORTUGUESE BROKER COMMENDED.

A Portuguese broker named Mr. L. L. Lopes, was commended by Mr. Lindsay, at the Magistracy, on Saturday, for his action in catching a thief on the previous day at the Central Market. His Worship ordered Sub-Inspector J. Grant to bring the action of Mr. Lopes to the notice of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Lopes was in Queen's Road Central, when he heard a small girl crying "thief." He saw the girl point to a man who was running away and he immediately gave chase and succeeded in capturing him in the Central Market. The thief was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

TRAM CAR SCUFFLE.

CHARGE AGAINST A PORTUGUESE FAULT.

At the Magistracy on Saturday morning the case in which A. R. Remedios, a Portuguese youth, was prosecuted for an alleged assault on a Chinese during a ride on a tram, in circumstances already reported came up for hearing before Mr. J. R. Wood.

The case was previously adjourned in order to procure the evidence of a soldier, who is said to have witnessed the assault, but at the Court on Saturday Sub-Inspector Lanigan said the man could not be found.

The Magistrate remarked that it was obvious there had been a quarrel between complainant and defendant, and that there was nobody on the car who saw this quarrel except the soldier. He was of the opinion that the quarrel arose from a dispute as to the occupation of the front seat on the top of the tram. His Worship also said that there were bad manners on both sides and neither of the parties had behaved themselves. He ordered the summons to be dismissed.

NO NEW LOAN FOR CHINA.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

The following Associated Press message from New York appears in the latest Manila paper:—

The Advisory Council of the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce has discussed plans for assisting the Chinese Government to raise \$150,000,000 to liquidate overdue foreign obligations. No definite action has been taken.

E. S. Glines, Chairman of the council, is of the opinion that China has no acceptable security to offer for a new loan at the present time. He said participation by the United States should be avoided, but that tremendous pressure must be brought to bear to protect American interests in China should foreign holders of overdue obligations which are secured by the railways, take over the lines. He declared that such a course would probably result in the Americans and Japanese assuming control of the Peking-Suiyuan line.

SPORT

LAWN BOWLS.

KOWLOON DOCKS R.C. DEFEATED.

Saturday's Lawn Bowls league programme provided some very interesting fixtures. The two leading teams in the league were matched against one another and the Kowloon Docks, which had not lost one match in five, had their honours lowered of their own ground by Taikoo No. 2, Taikoo defeating them by 59 points to 25. Taikoo No. 2 is now the only undefeated team in the league but as they have played two matches less than the Kowloon Docks Recreation Club they are not at the head of the table as regards the total number of points scored but their prospects are rosy. The Kowloon Bowling Green Club, last year's league winners, by winning on their own ground against the Kowloon Cricket Club step from fourth place to third place, displacing Taikoo No. 1, who were defeated by the Police. This latter team ties with the K.B.G.C. for third place whilst Taikoo No. 1 descend from third place to fifth. Craignower followed up their success of the previous week, when they administered a well-deserved drubbing to the K.B.G.C., by beating the Civil Service team. By so doing they displace the K.C.C. for sixth position in the league. The K.C.C. and the Civil Service team are at the bottom of the league with two points each to their credit. Results:—

KOWLOON D.O.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

This match resulted in a win for the home team by 67 points to 43. Scores:—

K.B.G.C. v. K.C.C.

This match resulted in a win for the visitors by 74 points to 41. Scores:—

C.S.C.C. v. CRAIGNOWER

This match resulted in a win for the visitors by 74 points to 41. Scores:—

HALL v. SULLIVAN

This match resulted in a win for the visitors by 74 points to 41. Scores:—

MURPHY v. VERGETTE

This match resulted in a win for the visitors by 74 points to 41. Scores:—

OSWICK v. RUDD

This match resulted in a win for the visitors by 74 points to 41. Scores:—

KOWLOON DOCKS R.C. v. TAIKOO NO. 2.

This match was played at Kowloon and resulted in a win for the visitors by 59 points to 25. Scores:—

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TENNIS.

ENTRIES FOR THE HONG KONG TOURNAMENT.

There is every prospect that the Hong Doubles tournament organised by the Hongkong Cricket Club being a great success and given fine weather the matches should be very interesting. Twenty-four entries have been received and the draw for the competition will take place shortly. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is well represented in the tournament by four couples, whilst the Asiatic Petroleum have two pairs. The Naval Yard is strongly represented by Commodore Grace and Lieut.-Com. Worthington. The military also have turned out a strong couple—Lieut.-Col. Roberts and Capt. Dods.

The entries are as follows:—

G. Miskin and C. Baker, representing Messrs. Gilman & Co.; V. M. Grayburn and Lieut. G. R. Clark, representing Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; C. Wilson and J. R. Wood, representing the Magistracy; H. R. Remington and H. Owen Hughes, representing Messrs. Henry Vicking & Co.; T. G. Bennett and M. M. Watson, representing Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master; G. W. Sewell and A. D. Humphreys, representing Messrs. Robertson, Wilson & Co. and W. G. Humphreys & Co.; D. C. G. Nishabon and G. M. Scarfe, representing Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; G. G. Franklin and J. A. Wood, representing the Union Insurance Co.; E. G. Lammert and G. Moore, representing the Union Insurance Co.; Dr. G. E. Aubrey and Dr. W. L. Thomas, representing the Medical Profession; W. B. Cornaby and A. Piercy, representing Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; E. D. Black and C. G. Henderson, representing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; R. H. Wild and L. G. Johnson, representing the South British Insurance Co.; R. Bruce and D. R. Post, representing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; R. M. Henderson and C. W. E. Bishop, representing the Public Works Department; F. A. Redmond and L. Forster, representing the Hongkong University; F. A. Dunsdale and A. L. Green, representing Messrs. Butterfield & Swire; D. S. Green and W. A. Newers, representing the Asiatic Petroleum Co.; Commodore H. E. Grace and Lieut.-Com. R. E. Worthington, representing H.M.S. Tamar; Lieut.-Col. Roberts and Capt. E. R. S. Dods, representing 24th Bombay Grenadiers; A. K. Mackenzie and C. V. Mackay, representing Messrs. Holcock, Massey & Co.; F. M. Goldrich and L. M. S. Lloyd, representing the Asiatic Petroleum Co.; H. and J. D. Humphreys, representing J. D. Humphreys & Co.; D. C. Logan and K. M. Logan, representing Holyoak, Massey & Co.

TENNIS LEAGUE "B" DIVISION.

L.R.C. v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Playing at home on Saturday, in the "B" Division of the Hongkong Tennis League, the Indian Recreation Club defeated Queen's College by 67 games to 22. Scores:—

S. A. Ismail and A. H. Rumjahn beat Kay and Leung, 8-3; beat Ip Kau and Chan So, 10-1; beat Wahab and Currie, 10-1.

S. A. Hussain and A. L. Rumjahn beat Kay and Leung, 6-5; beat Ip Kau and Chan So, 9-2; beat Wahab and Currie, 7-4.

O. Ismail and D. Rumjahn beat Kay and Leung, 7-5; lost to Ip Kau and Chan So, 5-9; lost to Wahab and Currie, 5-6.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN MONGOLIA.

The Chung Mei News Service publishes a report from Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews containing the following:—Third Asiatic Expedition, in Camp, Mongolia, Lat. N. 43 deg. 20 min. Long. E. 111 deg. 48 min. May 27th.—The first month of the expedition's work is far beyond our hopes. Where we expected only fragments we have discovered an immense deposit of large and small dinosaur bones. It will require many months to exhaust this region, but we have removed two partially complete skeletons and parts of several others. This includes herbivorous dinosaurs 30 feet long, of the iguanodon type, and smaller carnivorous species. These bones are at least five million years old, but beautifully preserved. They probably are related to European types and with our former work indicate that Central Asia is the ancestral home of the dinosaurs, which migrated to Europe and America.

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Harbridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacle to a nicety.—Adv.

THE BANDIT PROBLEM IN CHINA.

EVER PRESENT TERROR IN HONAN.

The following letter, has been received by the Committee of the Hankow Foreign Residents Association, who sent it for publication in the local press:—

KIASSEN, Honan, May 27th.

Dear Sirs,—It is with real interest I follow the movements of the Foreign Residents Mass Meeting of Hankow, this past week. I only hope that you will keep up the work started, until the sleeping authorities are aroused out of their deep sleep.

As you note above I am at Kiasien, Honan. Just as near the robber stronghold, and the Great General of China, Wu Pei Fu as I care to be. Last Fall as I returned from our furlough in the States, I was met with the unpleasant news that two of our co-workers, Rev. A. Dundeen and Mr. C. O. Forsberg, had been pulled out from their beds in the small hours of the morning. We went to Kiasien with the intention of being a help to them. There we stayed until the men in the hands of the robbers were released.

Then came the time for the robbers to be taken into the army. This was done. They were placed only ten, twelve miles west of here. Oh, the indescribable suffering and hardships for the Chinese! As to our welfare, we did not dare to go through the district. They robbed and killed as before. Then the Red Spear Society started to organize for self-protection. They killed and mistreated the ex-robbers until they did not dare to go into some parts around here. Then came the day when these robber troops were moved over to the Eastern part of Honan. There to protect the poor suffering working people of this province. Some were sent by General Wu Pei Fu to fight the South and you know the deeds of these men at your doors. That is what we have had here all winter and spring.

But here is what I now want to call your attention to. Many of these ex-robbers have found their "soldier" life too hard and so they have come back to their old robber nest at Lushan and Tahyang. Around themselves they have gathered a lot of low down inhuman rascals.

They are only awaiting the time when they can break out again and we shall have last year's awful happenings repeated. The report is that about seven or eight hundred are pressing the people, over West of here, to give a part of their grain or they will come into their homes and kill and carry away their women. We have been warned by the people to take care in time, and not unnecessarily expose ourselves. These are the ones that the brigands at Shantung and Linchong are asking to consult with before further steps are taken, to release our nationals.

Gentlemen, it seems to me that now is the time for us, a foreign community in China, to make our voices heard. And if need be, to protest to our home Governments. Yours, "One of them" for Humanity.

BOXERISM—RESURRECTED.

FIELD BETWEEN BOXERS AND BANDITS.

LAOHOKOW, HUPEN, May 30th.

For the last five or six years, or, one might say ever since White Wolf raided this city, we have been living in a comparatively quiet corner of the world. But of late it has started to grow more and more lively round about. Bandits from Honan have every now and then been trying to close down upon us. Whether it be the vigilance of the military people in the place, or it be the lack of unity of action on the part of the robbers, or perhaps both these causes united, that have held them off until now. I cannot tell, but whatever the cause, the effect has been good so far.

The adjacent districts of Honan are fearfully infested with robbers. Sometimes, when the chances of spoil are small, the old occupation whenever they are in the least provoked by any restraint put on them, or even when the people refuse to meet their demands for money. One cannot but wonder how often this wicked method of enlisting robbers as regiments shall fail in order to open the eyes of those in authority to the futility of the scheme.

The only ones trying in real earnest to check the bandits are the boxers, who during the last years have been driving members of men in their occult rites in order to cope with the robbers. But certain tokens indicate that if they should really be able to cope with them, they would not themselves fall very far behind the robbers in high handed behaviour and vicious proclivities. But as yet, try as they might, their "hard stomachs" have not been "hardened" enough to withstand steel-manteled bullets. In a recent feud between a party of robbers and party of boxers nearly every house in a district of about 600 square "li" was burnt down, and a large number of people, even women and children, were murdered.

Yesterday the sad news reached us that a large market place, named Shihunkia, had been looted and burnt. The mission station at this place, where in all seven foreigners live, barely escaped being burnt, as an adjoining house was put on fire and burnt to the ground. But although the raiders knocked at the doors of the station several times, on being told what place it was, they finally left it unlooted and without entering. This market place is situated in Hupen about 120 "li" from the border of Honan, but the mischief was perpetrated by a gang of Honan bandits of about 300 men who the night before passed over the river only 15 "li" from Laohokow. One can only wonder what will be the next move of these outlaws.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUHR.

SAYE MORE MINING DIRECTORS SENTENCED.

Berlin, June 16th.
Another five-mining directors have been convicted by the French Court Martial at Witten, for failure to deliver coal. They were sentenced to an aggregate of 25 years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,431 milliard marks.

Berlin, June 16th.

Advices from Witten state that, on a charge of refusing to deliver coal to the Allies, and to pay the cost, the French Court Martial has sentenced a mine director named Kellermann to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 175 milliard marks, being twice the value of the coal. Another director named Falk has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 43 milliard marks.

Berlin, June 16th.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY RAILWAY STATIONS.

Berlin, June 15th.
French troops have occupied the railway stations from Dortmund to Kraysach, including the important junctions of Langendreer and Bochum. The last means of rail communication between the industrial and unoccupied territory is thereby cut off. Dortmund and other centres are now completely isolated. No one is able to leave or enter without French passes.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

U.S. MINISTER TO CONFER WITH EUROPEAN STATESMEN.

Washington, June 16th.
Mr. A. Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury) sails for Europe in June 23rd in order to study economic conditions and to confer with statesmen and financiers with the object of influencing United States policy towards Europe.

WRANGELS FLEET.

RUSSIA CLAIMS OWNERSHIP.

Riga, June 16th.
The Soviet Government has sent a Note to France, protesting against the reported proposed sale of Wrangel's fleet, and demanding that the fleet be handed over to Russia.

ULSTER TEMPERANCE BILL.

NO PRIVILEGES FOR BONA FIDE TRAVELLERS.

London, June 16th.
The Ulster Temperance Reform Bill has received the Royal Assent. It will operate to-morrow.

[The Bill provides for the closing of Public Houses on Sundays, the abolition of establishments where spirits and groceries are sold and the termination of bona fide travellers' privileges.]

NEW BRITISH SUBMARINE.

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

London, June 16th.
Great Britain's new super-submarine X.1, the largest in the world, has been launched privately at Chatham. The details are being kept secret.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

A PAYMENT IN LIBERTY BONDS.

Washington, June 16th.
Great Britain has paid to the United States \$20,000,000 in Liberty Bonds, on account of the war debt.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, June 16th.
Marks are quoted at £20,000; French francs at 73 to 77; Belgian francs 85 to 87.

OBITUARY.

MAURICE H. HEWLETT.

London, June 16th.
The death is announced of Mr. Maurice Henry Hewlett, the well-known novelist and poet.

[Maurice Hewlett, was by profession a barrister-at-law, and was for about four years (1890-1895) Keeper of Land Revenue Records and Enrolments. During the past twenty years or more he had devoted himself to literature, and many of his novels and poems have commanded extensive sales. He was born in January, 1861, and was, therefore, 62 years of age.]

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

KEEN DEBATE IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, June 16th.
The intense interest manifested throughout the country was reflected in a packed Chamber, which listened to the debate on the internal policy of the Government, during the course of which there were five interpellations.

The central point was the question of the activity of the Royalists and the introduction of Fascist methods into France. The Communists reproached the Government, saying that they openly protected the royalist organisation, the Camelots du Roi, and at the same time imprisoned members of the Extreme Left.

M. Machin said the Government had made itself still more difficult for the working class by the occupation of the Ruhr.

M. Poincaré, in his speech—during which he was loudly cheered—stoutly defended the Government's policy and declared that the Government would fight just as vigorously those who attempted to bring about a Monarchist restoration, as those who endeavoured to force a social revolution. Referring to his foreign policy, he called on the majority not to allow themselves to be lulled to sleep by the eternal songs about the brotherhood of peoples. The Chamber of Deputies finally passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 280 votes to 210.

ANGLO-TURKISH COMMERCE.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Lausanne, June 16th.
The British Lashie Unghart Group has concluded an important commercial agreement with the Turkish National Society for exports and imports, providing for the creation of a company enjoying a monopoly of imports and exports. It is understood that French capital may participate in the company, for which a comprehensive programme of activities has already been arranged.

EARLIER CABLES.

TURKEY INTRODUCES PROHIBITION.

TEMPORARY CONCESSIONS TO ALLIED TROOPS AND FOREIGNERS.

Constantinople, June 15th.
The Governor, Adnan Bey, has notified the Allied High Commissioners that the Turkish prohibition law will be enforced from to-morrow. Special arrangements will be made for Allied troops, also foreigners, until peace is concluded. The measure is regarded as a case of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face, in view of the fact that alcohol is forbidden to Moslems by the Koran. It is obviously intended to annoy and injure native Christians, even at the cost of a considerable slice of the revenue.

THE GERMAN REPARATIONS QUESTION.

BRITAIN DESIRES STATEMENT OF FRENCH INTENTIONS.

London, June 15th.
This Anglo-French reparations situation is somewhat easier as a result of diplomatic exchanges. Replying to a statement of French policy conveyed through the French Ambassador, the British Government has sent to Paris, through the same channel, a long questionnaire inviting the French to specify what exactly they mean by a cessation of passive resistance, and in the event of Germany taking the desired steps what the French propose to do in the direction of administering and evacuating the Ruhr. The British desire is to gain time, and this has apparently had a good effect in Paris, where, instead of the recent intransigence, the French press now favours a continuation of the diplomatic exchange of views.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

STAMBULISKY SHOT IN A SCRIMMAGE.

Sofia, June 15th.
The ex-Premier Stambulisky was killed whilst attempting to escape. A semi-official message states that Stambulisky was captured at seven o'clock yesterday morning by a party of troops. The ex-Premier informed the commander that he wished to surrender. Stambulisky was taken in a motor-car to Latsanitsa, where a crowd looted him and wanted to lynch him. Consequently he was taken to Slavovitsa. A party of armed peasants attacked the car, and a fusillade occurred in which Stambulisky was killed. The Government deeply regrets the occurrence, and has ordered a searching inquiry.

BELGIAN PREMIER TO FORM NEW CABINET.

Brussels, June 16th.
It is understood that M. Housmis has accepted an invitation to form a new Cabinet.

LATEST CABLES.

ANOTHER HELICOPTER RECORD.

Paris, June 16th.
Ornstein, mentioned in a cable message dated April 24th, in a new helicopter, has established a record of three flights with two passengers. On one occasion he remained in the air for nine minutes at a height of seven yards. The longest horizontal flight was 300 yards.

BOXING.

SIKI AGAIN DISQUALIFIED.

Paris, June 16th.
In the match between Siki and the cruiser-weight champion of France, Morelle, Siki was disqualified in the sixth round for hitting low.

TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

Manchester, June 16th.
In the Davis Cup, second round, Lycett (Britain) beat Flaquer (Spain) 6-0, 6-1, 6-1; Conde de Gomer (Spain) beat Wheatley (Britain) 4-6, 1-0, 8-6, 6-2.

Geneva, June 16th.

In the Davis Cup, second round, Switzerland entered the semi-final by winning the first three out of five second round matches against Argentina.

KENT CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mrs. Mallory was beaten in the semi-final of the Kent Championships at Beckenham by Mrs. Atterthwaite 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. Atterthwaite was beaten in the final by Miss Byan, 8-3, 3-6, 6-3.

The American, Johnston defeated D. M. Goss in the final by 6-2, 6-3.

POLYTECHNIC MARATHON.

London, June 16th.
The Polytechnic Marathon from Windsor to London was won by Alexander Jensen (Denmark). Time, 2 hours, 40 mins. 46.45 secs. A. Mille (Leicester) the winner on three previous occasions, was second. Time, 2 hrs. 53 mins. 56.15 sec.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY A BRITISH PROFESSIONAL.

London, June 15th.
At Troon there were ideal conditions in the third round of the golf contest, with a series of sensations, McDonald Smith breaking the course record with 69. He took the lead, with an aggregate of 222; then Kirkwood, also with 69, led with 230, but Havers, with another 73, was 219, and headed the field at the end of the round. Whitcombe and Kirkwood did it in 230, Hagen 231 and McDonald Smith 232.

LATER.

The British open golf championship at Troon was won by A. G. Havers, the Cornish professional, with an aggregate of 206 for the four rounds. The American, Walter Hagen, the holder, took 296; the American, McDonald Smith, 297; and the Australian, Kirkwood, 298.

It was a most exciting struggle. A crowd of fifteen thousand followed Hagen, who wanted 73 to win. He turned at 38, and made a great effort on the homeward stretch, but threw his chance away with a poor approach at the last hole. Havers's performance was most meritorious as he was not blessed with luck, and frequently found the rough, overran the green, or had a difficult lie, but recovered splendidly. Fernie and Whitcombe did it in 202. Mitchell was bracketed with four others, with 203; Ray 204; the American, Farrell, 206; Tolley, 210; Taylor, 216; Brad, 217, and the American, Aulbach, 329. It is estimated that forty thousand spectators were present.

COUNTY CRICKET.

PHENOMENAL SCORING BY MIDDLESEX.

London, June 15th.
Middlesex at Southampton beat Hampshire on the first innings. The winning team scored 642 for the loss of 3 wickets in the first innings; the first four batsmen all making centuries—Dales 102, Lee 107, Hearn 232, and Hendren 177 not out. The latter pair compiled 375 for the third wicket, beating J. and W. Gunn's record of 377 for Notch against Leicestershire in 1902.

Derbyshire at Bath defeated Somerset on the first innings. For Somerset, Lyon in the first innings knocked out 134. For Derby: a first innings, Dowden scored 114 and Hillwood 107.

Lancashire defeated Worcestershire at Worcester on the first innings. The Lancastrians, Makepeace, in the first innings compiled 203.

Notts beat Essex at Nottingham by an innings and 110. For Notts, Walker, compiled 101, not out.

Leicestershire, at Leicester, defeated Kent by 138 runs. In Leicester's first innings Lord knocked out 98; and Benkin took 7 Kent wickets for 29.

THE AUSTRALIAN WOOL TRADE.

Sydney, June 15th.
A conference of Australian wool-selling brokers and wool-growers representatives, has decided, as last year, to spread the realisation over at least eight months, beginning here on September 11th. It is estimated that the Australian offerings total 1,010,000 bales.

MARITIME CABLES.

JAPANESE-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

AN OPTIMISTIC RUSSIAN VIEW.

London, June 15th.
The Manchester Guardian correspondent states that M. Chicherin, in an interview, said Japan was now on the eve of formal negotiations with Russia. The question of Japanese fishing in Russian waters has been regulated very satisfactorily. Informal conversations of M. Joffe at Tokyo have led to the belief that negotiations do not present insurmountable difficulties. A large strata of Japanese society has very eloquently expressed the desire for better relations with Russia, and M. Joffe has been the constant object of sympathetic demonstrations.

THE FIGHT ON THE "MARY BEATRICE."

CHINESE SURVIVORS' STRANGE TALE.

New York, June 15th.
The fifteen survivors of the schooner (not steamer) Mary Beatrice, from Nassau, are all Chinese, who had great difficulty in bringing the schooner to port. They stated that the captain left the ship in a small boat, and failed to return. The crew demanded more money from the Chinese, and a fight ensued. Four of the Negro crew and five Chinese passengers were killed.

The British Consul has cabled to Nassau to ascertain whether the Mary Beatrice is British. If so the immigration authorities will place the Chinese survivors at the disposal of Great Britain.

ADVANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

London, June 15th.
The Oxford Professor Dreyer, lecturing at St. Mary's Hospital described a new method of vaccinating for tuberculosis. He said that certain physicians had achieved striking results thereby. The vaccine is a solution of dead germs which stimulates the blood to destroy the protective fatty coating of the dangerous germs, in other words the fat germs are made thin. The new process is styled "Antigen" and is applicable also to anthrax and other infections.

TEST OF A NEW "GLIDER."

London, June 15th.
The Air Ministry has exhaustively tested a newly-purchased glider, the Wren, fitted with a three-horse-power cycle engine. The machine remained aloft eighty minutes, and attained a speed of fifty-three miles an hour and a height of 2,350 feet. The petrol consumption was only seven-eighths of a gallon.

AN IRISH-AMERICAN UNION.

New York, June 15th.
Prominent Irish-American Free Staters and Republicans, both Protestant and Catholic, have organized a society named the "American Fraternity of Sons of Erin." A meeting of members pledged themselves to wipe out factionalism.

THE IRISH CONSPIRACY IN ENGLAND.

London, June 15th.
Art O'Brien and seven other Irish deportees charged at Bow Street have been committed for trial for seditious conspiracy. They pleaded "not guilty," and reserved their defence.

AUSTRALIAN POLICY.

MR. BRUCE ON EMPIRE DEFENCE.

For the first time in Federal history the Prime Minister has outlined his policy in a speech at Perth, W.A. Mr. Bruce, who had a great welcome, said that the Government had submitted to the States concrete proposals designed to solve the vital problems of Australia, and these would be considered at a conference of premiers on May 23rd.

The Commonwealth (he said) proposed to withdraw from the field of taxation incomes under £2,000, representing 89 per cent. of the taxpayers, and saving £400,000 per annum in administration costs. Australia was faced in the next few years with the conversion of loans running into hundreds of millions, and new money was wanted for development purposes. He proposed to co-ordinate the borrowing of the Commonwealth and the States (governed by a Council of Federal and State Treasurers) and to have a standardized sinking fund of 10s. per cent. on future loans.

To obviate the confusion of overlapping in Federal and State representative would declare what are Federal industries and co-ordinate the awards of the different State Courts.

In view of the present financial position they were not proceeding with the suggested scheme for the unification of railways. Alternatively they would build lines on the Federal gauge from Port Augusta to Hay (N.S.W.), Kyogle (N.S.W.), and Brisbane, at a cost of eight millions sterling. Later the conversion of the Kalgoorlie-Perth line would give one gauge from Perth to Brisbane, three thousand miles long, and serving an immense area of undeveloped country and invaluable for defence.

Australia was unable to shoulder the burden of armaments for complete self-protection, and an Empire defence scheme was most essential. Times and Governments were changing rapidly, and the character of the British Government five years hence could not be foretold. They might repudiate responsibility for the defence of the Dominions, but it was impossible to repudiate a complete scheme of Imperial defence.

He proposed further assistance to immigration and the abandonment of the duplication of taxation, electrical, statistical, and health services.—Times.

Speaking in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on April 26th, Mr. Lloyd George, outlined the Liberal programme, and insisted that the first great duty of the party was to overthrow the tyranny of the sword. Until this was done, there was no use talking about social reform.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

THE MEANS OF SECURING BRITISH INTERESTS.

London, June 16th.
The final article by the special correspondent of the Morning Post says that it is impossible anywhere in the Far East to resist the impression that a clash of colour is imminent. An adequate fleet, with an adequate base, would do far more to secure our interests in Asia than all the diplomatic notes in Christendom; hence the desire to make Singapore a great naval centre is a great imperial conception. It will also give renewed strength to the British position in India.

COMMENT BY THE "MORNING POST."

LONDON, June 15th.

In a leading article on the situation in the Far East, in connection with the articles written by its special correspondent, the Morning Post recognises Japan's need for expansion and says that England not only understands, but to certain extent sympathises with Japan's position. It points out that Japan's naval and military position has been rendered almost impregnable by the Washington Agreement. Ruthless expansion, however, means war, and a country like Japan stands to lose heavily by even a successful war. The astute statesmen at Tokyo have doubtless not lost sight of the lesson of the great war—that military strength and a strong geographical position can gain battles but do not always secure victory. Pressing as are Japan's needs, she will hesitate long before she seeks to meet them by the terrible expedient of a world conflagration.

Continuing, the article says that any country which hopes to control China ought to remember Napoleon's Russian campaign. The political impotence of China and the pressing character of Japan's economic and political problems justify alike the step of the Government in fortifying Singapore, and the pre-occupation of Australasia in matters of imperial defence. England is most anxious to remain on terms of the closest friendship with Japan, but it would be madness to relinquish a watch on all parts of the world where our vital interests are concerned. Singapore is destined to become one of the imperial watch-towers.

BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS AND THE LINCHING OUTRAGE.

London, June 16th.
The Manchester Guardian learns that some of the big trade organisations here are becoming alarmed at the growing disorganisation of China. The Federation of British Industries is taking up the matter of the Linching outrage, with the co-operation of the British Engineers and the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. Representations are being made to the Foreign Office.

PEKING POLITICS.

LI YUAN HUNG'S SIGNIFICANT APPOINTMENTS.

Peking, June 16th.
It is reliably reported from Tientsin that President Li Yuan Hung has appointed Chang Tso Lin commissioner for the suppression of the rebellion. Yen Hai Shan and Li Yung Hsiang, who were Tsuchus in Shaanxi and Chekiang have been appointed assistant commissioners.

FINANCIAL EXPENDENCIES.

Peking, June 16th.
The Cabinet semi-officially announces that \$21,000,000 of the salt surplus will be released to-day by the banks.

The Finance Ministry is reported to be issuing notes to the value \$3,000,000, secured by the salt surplus, for payment of the police and troops in the metropolitan area.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

SOVIET PLENIPOTENTIARY APPOINTED.

Tokyo, June 16th.

The reply from Moscow to M. Joffe's enquiry regarding the appointment of a Soviet representative, appoints M. Joffe Soviet Plenipotentiary for the preliminary negotiations with the Japanese Government.

[A cable message from Tokyo, dated May 5th, stated that M. Joffe (Soviet Representative) would be willing to refer the fisheries dispute to the Russian Government and recommend a speedy arrangement whereby the Japanese fishers would obtain the necessary permits to proceed to the fishing ground. A later message, dated May 12th, said that the Moscow Government had consented to M. Joffe's recommendation. It was understood that the Japanese fishers' passports would be issued by M. Joffe or another Russian representative stationed in Japan.]

FATHER OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TRIBUTE TO MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

There has probably never been a happier or more remarkable Parliamentarian gathering than that which met on May 15th, to honour Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the present Father of the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connor was the guest at luncheon of members of all the political parties. The Speaker presided, and on the immediate right and left of "T. P." were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. Asquith, by what Mr. Gladstone called the "melancholy privilege of seniority," proposed the toast of "Our Parliamentary Father." He recalled that when he himself entered the House of Commons, thirty-seven years ago, "T. P." was already a firmly-rooted institution. Speaker Peel, a picturesque and autocratic figure, used to call upon "Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor"; but even in those dim and misty days their guest was known to friend and foe alike by his world famous initials. They were initials, too, for the best part of fifty years had served him as a passport into the most coveted circles, literary circles, artistic circles, and into the most coveted of all, the comradeship of good fellows. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stanley Baldwin warned the company never to be misled by the apocryphal appearance of innocence in "T. P.'s" face. Innocence and a long tenure of the same seat seldom went hand in hand, he said. (Loud laughter.) They welcomed "T. P." not for his innocence, but for the broad humanity he possessed in so remarkable a degree.

The Speaker, before submitting the toast to the company, presented to Mr. O'Connor a gold snuff-box of the George III. period, and the original of a cartoon of himself by "Bry." "To remind him of his earlier days."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who was received with enthusiasm, began his response with a succession of reminiscences dating from 1837, when he heard his first election speech. He was a polling clerk, he said, at the election of 1835. He did not know what he did, but the son of every voter in the town was also a polling clerk. (Laughter, and cries of "Good old days.") He took a prominent part in the election of 1840, the reason being that he was a reporter—on a sound conservative Orange paper, in Dublin. (Laughter.) He entered the House of Commons in 1840, and they had heard his history. He had always found the House a splendid school of good manners and of democracy. He had never heard a snobbish word or seen a snobbish act there. Any member who would presume on wealth or station to make a distinction between himself and the man who came from the humblest section of the population would be scolded (Cheers.) The House was also a great temple of free speech. Nobody had tried it more than he had done in his day. Occasionally he had been interrupted and even howled down, very much to his own satisfaction and that of his constituents (laughter), but he had always found the House strongly attached to the spirit of the freedom of speech.

The lesson of all this was that the real fundamental fact about all of them in the House of Commons was that, although they were seeking by different routes and methods to reach it, they were all trying to find the Holy City and the New Jerusalem of a better land than that in which they were born. (Cheers.) Giving a little advice, out of his long experience, to new members of the House, Mr. O'Connor said that they should not push their voice, for a shout irritated and did not convince; they should not exaggerate their case, above all, they should control their temper. He had studied sympathetically the English character. It had many surprises for him, but the one tradition and instinct of the English character which was largely accountable for its great place in the world was that it had control of its temper. Finally, he counselled that they should honour and respect the House of Commons, every member of which was a great potential agency for good or evil. He gave them for his peroration the toast, "To the greater glory of the House of Commons, coupled with its distinguished presiding officer, the Speaker."

THE OLDEST SCHOOL.

The oldest school in the Empire is about to honour the memory of its most distinguished pupil, who died just under a hundred years ago. Here, in a sentence, are three ascertainable historical facts: but how many, as "An Old Boy" says in the Morning Post, London would deduce therefrom that this ancient school was the Grammar School of Aberdeen, and that the pupil was a London-born boy, to wit Lord Byron. The centenary of Byron's death falls on April 19th, 1924; and Dr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray's bronze statue of the poet, which (as a project) has been in incubation for nearly twenty years, will be unveiled in the school grounds this month.



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	DEPARTED OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILEBOEF	JAVA	In port	18th June	AMOI & JAPAN
TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI	17th June	20th June	BATAVIA
TJIBODAS	AMOI	24th June	26th June	BATAVIA via BAKKA & BILLITON
TJILATJAP	MOER	"	30th June	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

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"SALEH" ...	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	15th Aug.

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A MARVELLOUS MUSEUM.**AUSTRALIA'S RELIC OF THE GREAT WAR.**

What is the most interesting and significant Australian relic of the war? When asked this question Major Treloar, director of the amazing Australian War Museum housed in Melbourne, had to pause to consider. When one remembers the extraordinarily large collection of Australian war material in the great museum, Major Treloar's hesitation was excusable, says the Sydney Sun. Practically every one of the exhibits is interesting, not only from the technical side, but from its sentimental and historical associations. Few will ever forget his choice. "The relic that would pain me most if it were destroyed," he said, "is this bugle. It showed a battered wreck of an Australian bugle. It was found on the ridge at Anzac after the war. This bugle from the position in which it was found, was one carried on the day of the landing when that ridge was for the greater part of the day occupied by a line of the 1st, 4th and 5th Battalions and other units. The Turks worked round the Diggers lying on the slopes and when last seen these men were practically surrounded. Little groups of Australians could be seen for a while and then—nothing. These men—advanced and fought and advanced till they fell. And this bugle sounded till there were neither bugle nor bugler. It was from the remains of one of these groups of men who fought their way 'into the blue' and died fighting, cut off that this bugle was recovered after the war."

MONT ST. QUENTIN.

Asked what was the most significant exhibit in the museum, the director led his questioner to the huge model of Mont St. Quentin, by Gilbert, the sculptor. This picture with an amazing realism what is regarded as one of the greatest feats of the Diggers. The chalky battered trench is peopled by little models of our men. It is an extraordinarily vivid and realistic picture of modern warfare as the Diggers carried it on. The panorama is a marvel of verisimilitude.

The war Museum is approached through avenues of captured German guns. Turkish pontoons used in the vain attempt to cross the Suez Canal, and actual boats used in the Landing.

Each court displays a separate aspect of the Australians' share in the war. Each court is a vividly illustrated volume of our war history. On the walls hang huge pictures, painted by Australian artists, of famous battles and the stirring incidents of modern warfare. Well known generals look down from canvases painted often when the war was still in progress on their faces. In each court are arranged thousands of exhibits, all of interest to Australians.

Here is a huge tree trunk, blasted by shell fire. It is really a German U. Pip, made of steel and covered with tin bark. The original tree was photographed by the Huns, and during a dark night was cut down, and a steel one, cleverly camouflaged to look like the original, was erected in its place. Here are German uniforms, steel and concrete posts. Here is a life-size wax model of a Digger just out of the trenches, a grim figure caked with mud, even to his helmet, with breeches torn by wire. The original of this striking model was caught just as he came from the trenches: his uniform and equipment were stripped from him, and he was given a complete new outfit. This Digger was so pleased that he offered to hand over his outfit every time he came out of the trenches.

ART OF CAMOUFLAGE.

Here is a black-faced rider, the terror of the Huns; here is the Australian A. B. in the grotesque mask and goggles—necessary protection from Fritz's gas shells and from cordite fumes. Here is one of the rifles which the Diggers left behind at the evacuation, with its cleverly contrived arrangement to fire itself long after the Diggers had got away. Here is a sample of Pozieres after the Australians had done with it. It is merely a couple of shovelfuls of broken debris. Here is a section of barbed wire, one tells us on Cento Way danger was so great that "only parties of four are allowed on the duckboards, and only at intervals of over 500 yards." Here is the rifle which shot Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Here is a signboard. Plug Street Hall, where Bainsfather created "Old Bill" and asked for the first time in history, "Where did that one go?"

The whole of camouflage is to be seen in this exhibition. Here are Hun flamethrowers, usually as dangerous to Fritz as to his enemies. Here is a chalked-up German bill of fare, which was never served owing to the Diggers rudely butting in. Here is a still life study painted by an officer, "Flower picked on Mont St. Quentin." Here is the explanation of the alleged Hun "corpse factory."

The whole course of the advances made by the Australians can be followed in detail, thanks to the huge models of the battlefields displayed here. An immense model of the operations from July, 1916, to May, 1917, in France, from Pozieres to the Hindenburg line, shows clearly the many hard-won advances.

Among the visitors to the museum when The Sun representative visited it, were a couple of Diggers. They were fascinated by this model, 25 feet by 9 feet in area. They knew the place by heart.

"That's where Alf got his," one exclaimed, pointing to a section of the map. The other was not sure, but soon they identified the exact spot. "I'll bring Alf's mother along," said one of them. "She'd like to see the place. Something to remember him by."

EFFECT OF FRENCH ACTION ON BRITISH TRADE.

Sir Eric Geddes, in his presidential address to the Association of Trade Protection Societies, on May 10th, attributed the serious setback to the slow improvement in British trade to the French advance into the Ruhr and the unsettled state of the Continent. In their ruin, he said, the countries of Europe were dragging us down with them. No self-respecting Britain, he declared, could be proud of her present position as regards the Ruhr. Be it this Government or any other Government, we must have too much tranquility. We must have a policy, and courage to say that, while we wished France well, we could not stand on one side.

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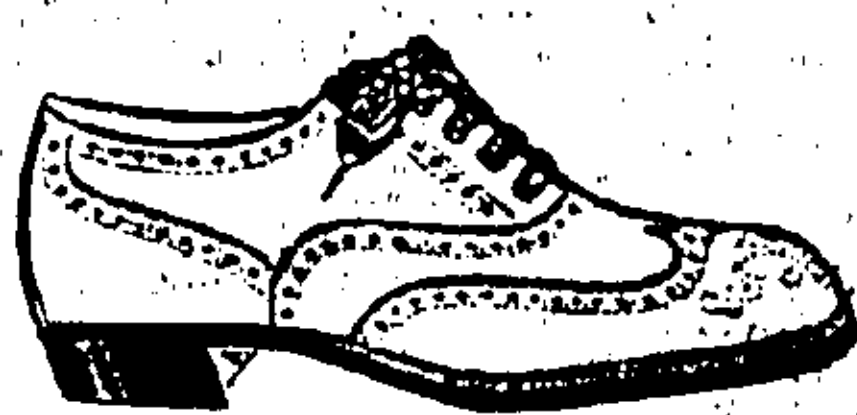
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WEATHER REPORT.

June 18th at 18.10.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon in Lat. 17 deg. N. Long. 129 deg. E., moving W.N.W., position uncertain.
June 17th at 12.15.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon in Lat. 17 deg. N. Long. 129 deg. E., moving West, position uncertain.

June 17th at 12.50.—Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai and decreased slightly at the majority of other reporting stations. A shallow depression covers China and S. E. Manchuria.

The position of the typhoon this morning is uncertain. It is probably in about Lat. 17 deg. N. and Long. 128 deg. E., moving W. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 17th June, 0.03 inches. Total since January 1st, 24.16 inches, against an average of 21.99 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 18th June, is as follows:—
District Forecast

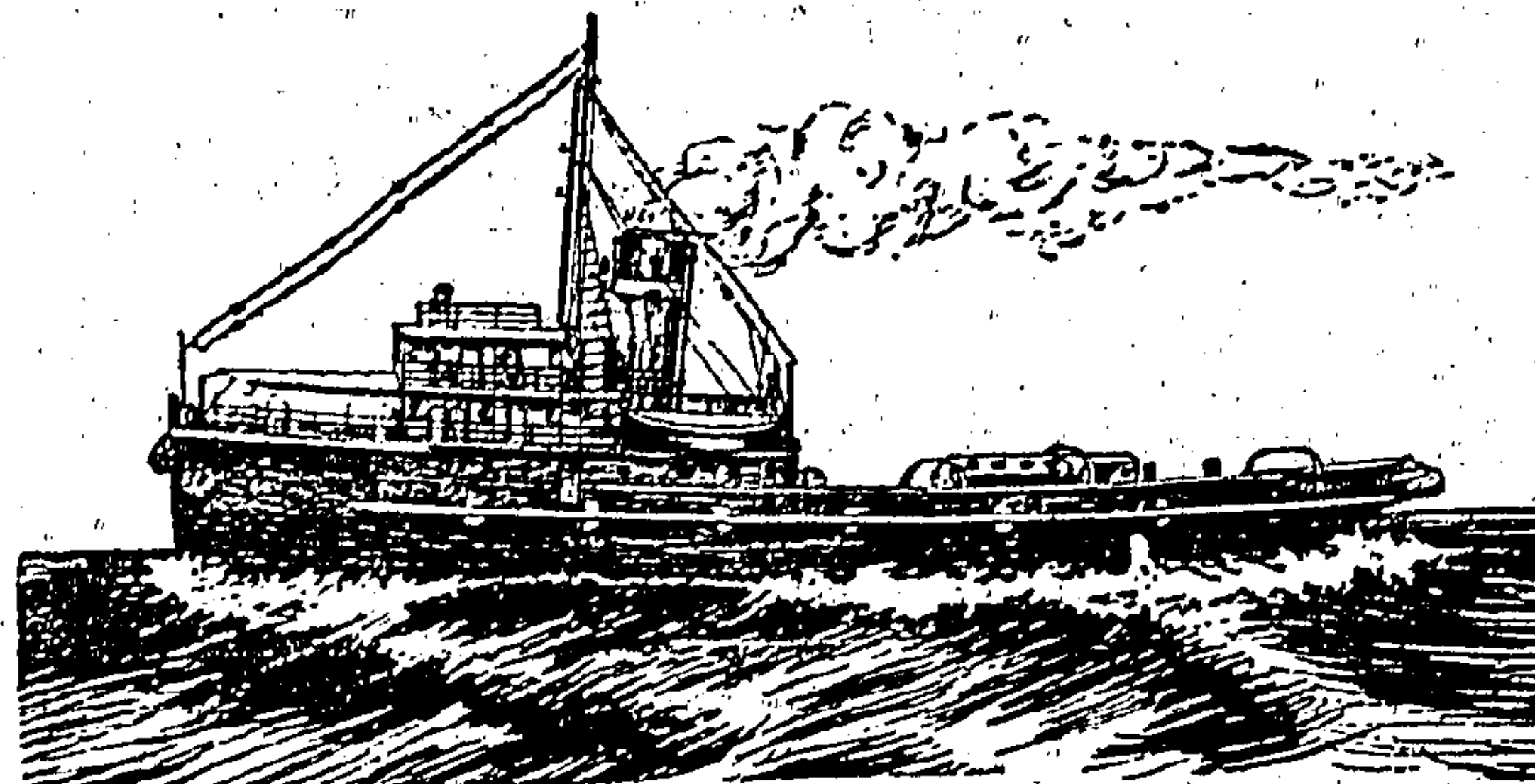
Hongkong to Gap Rock {S.W. to variable winds; moderate; etc.
Formosa Channel {The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook {No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan {No. 1.

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A.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 17th July ... do.

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ANGERS	25th June
ORILL	2nd July
PORTHOS	18th May	19th June	23rd July
ANGKOR	1st June	2nd July	2nd Aug.
GRAMBORD	15th June	17th July	30th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	29th June	21st July	3rd Sept.

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"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,813	28th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,241	11th July	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"NAGPore"	5,283	14th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	25th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUVAN"	8,686	30th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KEIWA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	24th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACDONALD"	10,512	7th Sept.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,056	21st Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct.	Bombay, Mars., L'don. & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,098	19th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	8,058	24th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	9,949	30th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th July	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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"TANDA"	7,000	20th June, D.L.	Amoy and Japan.
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"TORILLA"	9,205	30th June	Moji & Kobe.

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Port	Steamer	Date of Departure
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HAIPHONG	"TIENSIN"	On 15th June, 11 a.m.
"WATOW & BANGKOK"	"KWANGCHOW"	On 16th June Noon.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 16th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 18th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 20th June, Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 21st June, Noon.
"HANGHAI & TIENTSIN"	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"YUNNAN"	On 24th June, D.L.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.

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